

THE JAPS STORMED NANSHAN

Repeated Fierce Charges by the Japanese Crowned With Victory—Splendid Maneuvers.

ALL-DAY BATTLE BETWEEN THE LAND FORCES.

Kinchou and All the Heights About It Taken by the Japs, Who Are Now Forcing the Russians Toward Port Arthur—The Russians Pour a Deadly Fire Into the Plucky Japanese Storming Force at Nanshan Hill.

Tokio, (By Cable).—In a desperate and daring assault the Japanese have dislodged the Russians from Kin-Chou and swept them back to Nanshan hill, an almost impregnable position. This was later stormed, and a fierce battle that raged nearly the whole of Thursday and Thursday night culminated in victory for the Mikado's troops.

The Japanese losses were heavy and there is no reason to doubt that the Russians suffered severely.

At least 10,000 Japanese are reported lost, while the Russians are believed to have lost fully as many.

The latter have been forced back toward Port Arthur, at which point the Japanese column is aimed, and which may now be considered to be absolutely cut off by land and sea. The victorious arms are pushing forward to open the Czar's forces on the Liaotung peninsula toward Port Arthur, where it is planned to capture that place and its defenders by process of siege or by a forcible demonstration made simultaneously from all directions.

Preliminary to the successful assault upon Kin-Chou and Nanshan hill the Japanese for several days had made various sallies and feints in learning the character of the defenses of the enemy.

The real battle began Thursday morning, and the fragmentary telegrams from Japanese headquarters report that the engagement is still in progress and that the Japanese are still pursuing the Russians south from Nanshan and the head of Talienwan bay.

After the preliminary skirmishing of several days, on Wednesday morning at 5:30 the Japanese attacked Kin-Chou, and for three hours they had an artillery duel with the batteries on Nanshan hill. The Russian gunners searched the Japanese lines with their fire, but failed to inflict much damage. The battle was resumed at dawn on Thursday. Three Japanese gunboats then entered Kin-Chou bay and in cooperation with the artillery on shore, shelled the Russian positions on Nanshan hill.

A Russian gunboat in Talienwan bay steamed close to the shore and shelled the Japanese left. From day batteries on both sides hammered away at each other. At an early hour the Japanese infantry moved forward and at 5:20, on Thursday morning, they entered Kin-Chou, the Russians retiring to the south.

The Japanese then pressed to the south and stormed Nanshan hill. The battle at this point was a bloody affair, and it was there that the great loss of life was suffered on both sides. The Japanese first centered their fire on the Russian batteries on the hill, in which work they were aided by four gunboats from Kin-Chou bay. They succeeded in silencing many of the enemy's guns.

The Russians had constructed a series of trenches around the hill on a terrace protected by wire entanglements and other such devices. The Japanese made a series of rushes, but they were in vain, and the deadly rifle and cannon fire of the enemy checked them repeatedly. Finally, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Japanese reformed and stormed the crest of the hill. The Russians held to their position doggedly and it was 7 o'clock in the evening before the Japanese finally gained possession of the ridge.

The Japanese followed the retreating Russians through the southern hills. The flight of the demoralized columns is described as having been precipitous. The Russian stand at what they believed to be their invulnerable position at Nan-Shan.

The Russians are retreating toward Nanshan Ling, where it is understood a second line of defenses unless they have been entirely disordered by the defeat at Kin-Chou and Nanshan.

The Russians had a series of mines planted at Tafangshan station, on the railroad, which were exploded. The station was destroyed.

The Japanese forces were under fire for sixteen hours.

The general staff here has received telegrams from the commanders, commending the bravery and fortitude of their men.

Admiral Togo's Report.

Tokio, (By Cable).—The following report has been received from Vice Admiral Togo:

"The gunboats Thukishi, Heizen, Anagi and Goshu, and the destroyer pado boat Botilla, under Captain Nishiyama, reached Kin-Chou Bay on the evening of Wednesday. From dawn on Thursday the vessels cooperated with the army in bombarding Sachatou. The vessels and the Chokai went in close and bombarded all day. At 11 o'clock in the morning the enemy retreated from Sachatou, but they continued to fire from a position behind Sachatou.

Sunk By Submarine Boat.

Niuchwang, (By Cable).—The Russian authorities here declare that a Japanese battleship has been sunk by a sub-marine boat, and that three craft of this class are now at Port Arthur and another en route to Vladivostok.

A French priest just arrived from Mukden says 20,000 Russian troops are stationed there, and that an army of 100,000 men is at Liaoyang, with heavy reinforcements arriving daily.

Sully's Assets, \$4,119,627.

New York, (Special).—The schedules of Daniel J. Sully & Co. were filed in the United States District Court. The show liabilities of \$3,568,036 and assets of \$4,119,627. Of the liabilities \$1,369,462 is secured, \$2,147,569 unsecured and \$50,000 of insured paper which should have been paid by others. The assets consist of notes of \$200,000 stock margins, \$20,100 representing \$1,208,250.

The State Department has been advised of the appointment of Mortezza Khan as Persian minister to the United States.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, in New York, dismissed the habeas corpus writ secured for John E. Benson, the California cattle king, indicted for Jefferies, the cotton manufacturer.

Amos Stillman, who claimed the credit of running the first ferryboat between New York and Brooklyn and the first stationary engine in Chicago, died in Bloomington, Ill.

Prof. William H. Pettee, senior professor of mining engineering at the university of Michigan, died at his home, in Ann Arbor.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced that the transfer of the \$400,000,000 in gold incident to the Panama Canal payment has been completed.

Fall River cotton manufacturers have started a movement for a reduction of ten per cent in the wages of cotton textile operatives.

A great mob gathered about Miss Alice Roosevelt on the World's Fair grounds.

Verona Fleener, under sentence of death, committed suicide in Morgantown, Ky.

Robert F. Knox, a college man, was convicted of forgery in Portland, Ind.

At Buffalo, N. Y., the Presbyterian General Assembly adopted, by a two-thirds vote, a resolution which provides that Presbyterian ministers be enjoined from marrying divorced persons who are ineligible in the churches belonging to the Interchurch Conference.

Rothchild, the convicted New York banker, decided to serve his term of nine years rather than have other indictments pressed against him.

Nonunion men are taking the places of the strikers who were in the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Twenty persons were injured near East Liverpool in a wreck caused by a passenger train running into some freight.

Rev. J. A. Boyd, colored, was arrested while preaching in his church on the charge of stealing from a mail pouch.

The General Federation of Clubs, at St. Louis, adopted resolutions against divorce.

Broom manufacturers are said to be trying to form a trust.

Two Iowa farmers were killed by lightning.

Rev. James R. Day, who was on Saturday elected bishop by the Methodist General Conference, in Los Angeles, resigned. The Conference indefinitely postponed the election of his successor.

The Professional Merchant Marine Commission began in New York hearings on the question with a view of recommending remedial legislation for the present unsatisfactory conditions.

The three-masted schooner Fanny Adele, laden with oil and merchandise for Cape Nome, was set on fire by an explosion and burned to the water's edge at San Francisco.

Mrs. Frank Burt, who shot her husband, died at Chamberburg, Pa., after a long illness. She was a manager, has been arraigned on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

Frank H. Snyder, superintendent of county schools from 1887 to 1893, committed suicide in the attic of his home near Chamberburg, Pa.

Henry O. Elliott, the crank who caused a stir several weeks ago among the White House police, committed suicide in Minneapolis.

David Kotschid, the New York bar president convicted of larceny, was sentenced to nine years in the state prison.

WERE BLOWN TO DEATH

Mysterious Explosion of Boilers on Towboat.

FOURTEEN ARE DEAD, TWO INJURED.

Captain and His Guest Among Victims of the Disaster—The Force of the Explosion Was Terrific, and Its Cause Is Unknown—The Chief Engineer Says Everything Was Apparently All Right.

Louisville, Ky., (Special).—Thirteen persons were killed, three fatally injured and five hurt by an explosion of boilers which totally demolished the towboat Fred. Wilson off Riverview Park, near here.

The Wilson was the property of the Monongahela Coal and Coke Company, and left Pittsburgh with 6 barges, 12 coal boats and 4 flats, bound for Louisville. She arrived here about midnight, had proceeded down the river and was about to tie up when the explosion occurred. The cause of the accident is not known. The boat had just put about to back a tow into a landing place when the explosion occurred. Henry Sykes, first mate, could give no explanation of the cause of the accident. He and Chief Engineer Walker were the only men on the boat who escaped injury.

Neither man could give the names of the deckhands, nor did they know the name of the passenger who was making the trip with Captain Price, said that he came aboard at Pittsburgh and that they had gained the impression that he was in the insurance business. He is described as a man past middle age.

Herman Shively, second engineer, was blown through the side of the Wilson and landed 25 feet away on top of a shanty-boat.

Father Cunningham was one of the first to arrive at the scene of the explosion and gave extremeunction to several men who were dying. The boat was hoisted and the shanty-boat carried a corps of physicians and nurses to the scene, which is four miles from the heart of the city. The injured were taken to the residence of Col. John H. Whallen until they could be provided for at the city hospital.

Mr. Whallen's house, which is about 150 yards from the river, was badly damaged by the explosion, but none of the family was injured. The front doors were splintered, the windows shattered and nearly every window in the house was broken. Colonel Whallen sent the first word to the city and used his private yacht in rescuing those blown from the boat.

The Wilson was built 18 years ago and was reconstructed in part last year. She was valued at \$25,000. Her length was 74 feet. She was literally blown to pieces, and her hull sank in 18 feet of water. Two heavy pieces of her boiler were found at most 500 yards from the bank, and her flag floats from the top of a tree, where it was blown with a piece of wreckage. Thirteen of the crew who were saved are more or less injured.

TYNER AND BARRETT IN COURT.

Jury Brought in Verdict of Not Guilty Twenty-Two Minutes After Retiring.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Within twenty-two minutes of the retirement of the jury in the case of James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, tried on charges of conspiracy in connection with the postoffice department, a verdict of not guilty was returned.

The through which filled the courtroom throughout the argument to the jury hardly had time to leave the building before the jury was back and the foreman announced that a verdict had been reached. General Tyner, wearing a long white coat, had been wheeled from the room, and his nephew and co-defendant hastened to give an order which caused him to return.

General Tyner appeared greatly excited as he attended to face the jury, and when the verdict was returned he broke down completely. Several of the jurors wept with him and all of them shook hand with him.

RUSSIA HANGS 600 SUSPECTS.

Some Wholesale Executions to Check Disorder at Home.

London, (By Cable).—The Standard prints a number of mailed reports showing a serious condition of internal affairs in Russia. The information of the writers evidently rests largely on hearsay, but it harmonizes with numerous other accounts appearing from time to time in the European press.

They say that the recent disturbances in Warsaw are rumored to have been followed by wholesale executions of administrative order, without civil trial. It is stated that 600 persons were hanged in Warsaw alone.

There is frequent intelligence of persons suddenly disappearing from various towns, presumably on suspicion of being implicated in political plots.

To End Red Cross Dispute.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Members of the board of trustees of the American Red Cross Society convened here to consider plans for the harmonizing of the differences between the two opposing factions in the Society. Former Secretary of State John W. Foster was invited to attend in the interest of the remonstrants, but he declined.

Internal Machine in Refinery.

Waukegan, Ill., (Special).—A carefully made infernal machine was found Monday in the yards of the big Warner sugar refinery and the police are convinced an attempt was made to blow up the factory. An explosion followed by a \$300,000 fire occurred in the plant recently and it is now believed it was incendiary. Four lives were lost then and there would undoubtedly have been more victims had the bomb exploded.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling Will in the Fall Succeed Rear Admiral Cooper in the Command of the Asiatic Squadron.

A census shows that the total number of employees in the executive civil service of the United States is 150,383.

Lieut. Frank I. Evans, son of "Fighting Bob" Evans, will be assigned to the command of the Sylph.

Rear Admiral Cooper requests to be placed on the retired list.

Chief Warrant Officer Secret Service, reports the arrest of three persons accused of smuggling opium between Seattle and Portland.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Objects to a Minister.

To the regret of the officials here the Colombian government maintains its attitude of coldness toward the United States, and in spite of the unofficial efforts of United States representatives to restore the diplomatic relations to the old cordial basis, the Bogota government insists on holding aloof.

It was supposed that when Mr. W. W. Russell, a native of Rockville, Md., and charge at Panama, was appointed Minister to Bogota, Mr. Arthur M. Beupre at Bogota the past would be forgotten and with new representation for the United States in Colombia Dr. Thomas Herran would return to Washington and there would be full restoration of the diplomatic relations. Now, however, the State Department has learned that an intimation had been conveyed to Mr. Snyder, United States charge at Bogota, that the Colombian government would rather not receive Mr. Russell as minister. It is distinctly stated that there is nothing personal to Mr. Russell in this attitude by the Colombians, for any minister would be objectionable at this moment, but it is simply an intimation of the reason given by Colombia toward the United States.

It is said at the State Department that Mr. Russell will avail himself of a leave of absence already granted to him to return to his home in Washington and upon expiration of the legal time, if the Colombians are in the same state of mind, another, and perhaps better, diplomatic post will be found for Mr. Russell.

America Will Warn.

The State Department is preparing to make representations to St. Petersburg regarding the carelessness of the Russian authorities in Manchuria in allowing mines to float on the high seas, to the great danger of all peaceful shipping.

The question of how far Russia had violated the rules of international law in sending floating mines to sea without proper guardianship was recently considered by the General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral George Dewey is president, at the request of the State Department. At the same department's request Secretary of the Navy Moody has instructed the United States naval attaches in Tokyo and St. Petersburg to ascertain definitely whether the mines which have been reported about in the Gulf of Pechili belong to Russia or to Japan. The inference is that they are Russian, and when it is definitely learned that such is the case representations will be made by the State Department to the St. Petersburg government through Ambassador McCormick.

It had been the intention of the authorities to wait until some accident happened to a neutral ship through one of the mines, but upon further consideration it has been decided best to take action before any serious catastrophe occurs. In the meanwhile it is understood that Great Britain is prepared to take similar steps, and there is a possibility that Japan will make representations to the neutral nations in regard to the case.

Nearly 91,000,000 Messages.

According to a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau 90,844,789 telegraphic messages were sent over American wires in 1902.

The bulletin places the number of telegraph companies in the country at 27 and gives the total mileage of wires operated as 1,248,602. The par value of the authorized stock was \$99,879,700, the gross income for the year was \$28,420,419. The total dividends for a year amounted to \$6,048,019 and the net surplus to \$2,077,812. The capitalization of the Postal Company, which is only \$100,000, being merely nominal, excluding from the total capitalization as given by the bulletin.

Virginia Company's Claim.

Attorneys representing to Hon. Sack Company, of Virginia, have appealed to the State Department to prefer a claim against the Mexican government for \$7,500,000 and the case is under consideration, with the prospect that it will be referred to Ambassador Clayton for preliminary report.

The company's claim is based upon the use by Mexican companies of its patents for manufacturing cigarettes, and it is alleged, the Supreme Court of Mexico has denied justice in this matter.

Leaving Brazil's Coffee Fields.

The Senate committee at Rio, Brazil, the State Department that the station laborers, who constitute half of the workers on the coffee plantation in San Paulo are leaving Brazil for the United States because they are not paid their wages, owing to the depressed state of coffee-growing interests.

To Pay Mail Carriers Monthly.

In accordance with a verbal report made by a special committee appointed by the secretary of the treasury all railway carriers, contractors and mail passengers carrying mails between postoffices and railroad stations and steamboat wharves will be paid monthly instead of quarterly beginning July 1.

Cannot Construct Colliers.

The navy department announced that it does not see its way clear to construct the two colliers authorized by Congress at the last session to be constructed in government yards, since no appropriation was made for the construction of slips requisite to the work of building ships. The colliers were designed to carry 5000 tons of coal and to cost \$1,250,000 each.

Congressional and Departments.

The Postoffice Department has declared to be contrary to law a scheme installment houses had adopted to locate its debtors who had left.

The President has appointed Commander Samuel W. B. Ditch to be judge advocate general, to succeed Captain Lemay.

The Methodist Protestant Conference received and referred to a committee the proposition for union with the Primitive Methodist Church. This makes the fourth proposition for union submitted to the conference.

Shot Guards and Killed Himself.

Columbus, O., (Special).—Frank Green, a convict at the Ohio Penitentiary, shot Guards Henry Gearhart and Albert Hubler and then killed himself. Gearhart is shot through both lungs and cannot live. Hubler is shot in the arm and will recover. No one knows the cause of the tragedy or where Green procured the revolver. He laid in wait for his victims, and without a word fired on them.

Two Girls Drowned.

Stevensville, O., (Special).—A double drowning occurred in Big Valley Creek at Hammondsville. The dead are Annie Platt, aged 14 years, and Sadie Hardie, aged 12 years. It is not fully known how the drowning occurred, but the girls are supposed to have gone wading in the stream, as they had their shoes off when found. It is probable they ventured out too far and were swept away by the swift current. The bodies were recovered.

TEN MEN KILLED BY GAS

Fifty Men Were Riding Through Tunnel When They Were Overcome.

ALL WERE RENDERED UNCONSCIOUS.

Mysterious Fatality in a Tunnel of the Summit Branch Coal Company—According to Custom the Men Were Beheld One of the Little Mine Locomotives When Discovery Was Made.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., (Special).—A telegram received at the Susquehanna Coal Company's offices in this city states that ten miners were suffocated by a gas and sulphur fumes from a small locomotive in the workings of the Summit Branch Coal Company at Williamstown, Dauphin county.

The accident was one of the most peculiar in the history of the anthracite mines, and no reason for it can be assigned by the officials.

The victims include Michael Golden, general inside foreman of the company, and nine miners and laborers.

The tunnel in which the disaster occurred is one mile in length and is used by the coal company to convey the coal mined in the workings of the Bear valley to the breaker in the Williams valley. The men employed in the mines in the Bear valley who reside in Williamstown have made a practice for years to ride to and from their work on the trips of cars that are hauled between the two valleys by small locomotives.

About 10 o'clock in the afternoon General Inside Foreman Golden and about fifty miners boarded a loaded trip which was about to be hauled from Bear valley to Williamstown.

Everything went all right until about half of the journey was made, when some of the men attracted the attention of the engineer, who at once stopped, and it was found that nearly every man in the car had been overcome by the gas and sulphur which emanated from the stack of the locomotive and floated back over them.

The engineer at once crowded on all the steam possible, and the unconscious men were hurried to the Williamstown end of the tunnel. Here help was at once summoned and the men were taken to the surface, where a corps of physicians made every possible effort to resuscitate them, but aid came too late for Foreman Golden and the other victims.

The tunnel has been in constant operation for more than forty years, and this is the first accident of any kind that has happened in it. It is perfectly free from mine gases and the ventilation is so perfect and the air current so strong and steady that besides being used for hauling cars, the tunnel has formed one of the intakes that furnish air to the mines.

No trouble has ever been experienced before from gas from the small mine locomotives, and the officials are entirely at sea as to the cause of the tragedy.

FLAG OF LEWIS AND CLARK.

Official Symbol Chosen for Exposition at Portland.

Portland, Ore., (Special).—An official flag for the Lewis and Clark Exposition has been adopted. The design is in four colors—red, white, blue and yellow—symbolical of England, France, Russia and Spain, the countries which first sent exploring expeditions to the great Northwest. The yellow also brings out the Oriental feature of the Exposition.

The large field is of bright yellow, crossed by red bars, with the official symbol of the Exposition, Sacajawea leading Lewis and Clark to the West in the center. The small field is of blue. In the center is a spray of Oregon grapes, the State flower of Oregon.

Around this are five stars, representing Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana, the States of old Oregon.

"Sun Worship" Killed Her.

Chicago, (Special).—Miss Eloise Rensse of St. Paul, Minn., who became insane here while undergoing the ordeal of the so-called "sun worship fast" is dead at the State Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, Dr. Frank S. Whitman, superintendent of the Hospital, says death was due to acute mania induced by starvation. During the fast, which is said to have lasted 41 days, the deceased was subjected to torture by the use of needles and the application of lotus oil.

American Shot in Paris.

Paris, (By Cable).—The youngest son of Dr. John Evans, a leading American, has been found dead from a bullet wound. Evans, who was 22 years old, had just returned from Nice, to which place he had eloped with a South American woman, married and the mother of two children. A number of mysterious features are connected with the case, but the police, after an examination, are satisfied that death resulted from suicide.

Bank President Indicted.

Sioux City, Ia., (Special).—W. E. Brown, president of the defunct First National Bank of Storm Lake, Ia., has been indicted by the federal grand jury on a charge of embezzling \$74,000 of the bank's funds. He also is charged with making false reports to the comptroller of the currency concerning the condition of the bank.

FINANCIAL.

Western reports are all favorable on the wheat crop.

The Panama Canal payments, both to France and Panama, are completed. Porto Rico wishes to borrow \$5,000,000. Another chance for the American investor.

It is said that the Elkins estate is now trying to market a very large block of Philadelphia stock. The Porto Rico wishes to borrow \$5,000,000. Another chance for the American investor.

Estimates of Reading's net profit for April are \$475,000. Cotton continues to tumble. Prospects for the next crop are good. "I think the call for an assessment of \$5 on Eastern Consolidated will be made next month," says a director. There is coming from India a block of 10,000 shares of Lake Superior, which will be admitted to the reorganization. It is owned by Engleishmen. One more New Jersey refuses to appoint another receiver for Asphalt. The company is well supplied with receivers now and the thing it wants is business.

YAZOO CITY BURNED.

Mayor Holmes Injured and Another Man Killed

Battling With Flam.

Jackson, Miss., (Special).—All the business houses of any importance, a large number of private residences, the principal hotel and the passenger depot in Yazoo City, a town of 6,000 people, forty-five miles from Jackson, were destroyed by fire.

The fire started at 8:30 o'clock A. M., and burned until 5 o'clock P. M., destroying a total of 200 houses.

The financial loss will be the heaviest in the history of Mississippi since the war, and has been estimated to be from \$1,200,000 to \$2,000,000.

The fire was three blocks wide and twelve long.

The city was putting in a new system of water works and the old system, which had been wooden mains, was wholly inadequate to meet the demand. Pipes were laid all over the city and it was impossible to get the water, even to the first floors of buildings.

The fire started in the residence of Mr. Wise, and though there is some dispute as to how it originated, the general belief is that it was caused by a defective electric wiring.

Early in the day the authorities of Jackson were called on to render assistance, and did so by sending a hose-car and one of the large engines, the run of forty-five miles being made in forty minutes. The Jackson firemen worked hard, but could do but little good.

A man named Chambliss, a citizen of this place, was killed by falling walls, and Mayor Holmes was very badly hurt.

Among the homes destroyed was that of Hon. John Sharp Williams, the democratic leader in the lower branch of Congress.

In the afternoon the fire jumped a bayou and reached La Touza, a residence suburb where it destroyed some of the finest homes.

Governor Vardaman ordered out the Greenwood militia company, directing it to go to Yazoo City to protect property. It and Adjutant General Bridge followed on the next train and are doing what they can to relieve the situation.

The only communication with Yazoo City is by means of a long distance telephone which District Manager Naff rigged up. The buildings which were not burned are the Yazoo courthouse and the Ricks memorial library. Both were in the path of the fire, but for some reason escaped.

According to the latest advices received, Mayor Holmes succeeded in saving their money and securities, the vaults of the banks in which they were locked being fireproof. The government funds in the postoffice were saved in a like manner.

DAUGHTER TELLS STORY.

The Killing of Lafa Taylor Recounted by Ida de Kay.

Monticello, N. Y., (Special).—Ida May de Kay, daughter of Mrs. Kate Taylor, who is undergoing a second trial for the murder of her husband—Lafa Taylor—told the story of the killing of her step-father as witnessed by herself.

In her testimony the girl asserted that her uncle, Peter Yerkins, was at the Taylor house on the night of the murder and assisted in the dismembering of the body. She testified that she was awakened from sleep by a shot. Going into the next room she saw Taylor holding the door leading into the kitchen with one hand on the door and the other on the revolver. She saw her mother trying to open the door in order to get at her husband.

The witness said she went out on the stoop for a few minutes. She told of hearing a second shot, and going in to see her father's body on the floor with her mother standing over it with a revolver in her hand, which she tried to fire again.

The girl related the details of the disposition of the body, which were of the most revolting character. Her mother, she said, cut off Taylor's head with an ax and put it in the stove. Then the older woman took a lighted lantern and swung it around three times from the doorway. This brought Peter Yerkins to the house, the witness continued. He asked if Lafa was dead and received an affirmative answer.

Mrs. Taylor again took the ax and tried to cut off one of Taylor's legs. She laid the ax down before she had succeeded. Yerkins took the ax and finished cutting off the leg.

Ida said she went to bed and left Yerkins and her mother together with the body. When she arose the next morning Yerkins had disappeared and her mother was still burning the body.

At the previous trial it was brought out that Mrs. Taylor cut up the trunk of the body and put it in a cloth sack and placed the sack in a wash tub which was full in the cellar. Mrs. Taylor took the ashes and bones from the stove and pounded up the bones and fed them to the chickens. The skull was not burned and it was brought back to the house and put in the stove again.

Names of New Warships.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The new vessels for the navy authorized by Congress at its last session have been named as follows: The battleship, New Hampshire; cruisers, North Carolina and Montana; scout cruisers, Chester, Bennington and Salem; colliers, Erie and Ontario.

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